

THE BOON'S LICK TIMES.

JAMES R. BENSON & CLARK H. GREEN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

TERMS.

THIS PAPER is published weekly, at \$3 in advance, or \$4 at the end of the year. The paper will be discontinued but at the option of the Editors until all arrearages are paid—and a failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered a new engagement.

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THE DOOMED SOLDIER AT FORT MEIGS.

BY MISS SARAH J. CLARKE.

At a late Democratic meeting in Pennsylvania, Mr. Logan, who served under General Harrison, at Fort Meigs, recounted a thrilling incident to which he alluded as an eye-witness. A soldier who had deserted was tried by a Court Martial and sentenced to be shot. The procession formed—first came the prisoner and his coffin, followed by the guard, whose duty it was to execute the sentence of the court. They reached the fatal spot—he was blindfolded and made to kneel by the side of his coffin. The commands were given, "Make ready! Take Aim!" when the voice of General Harrison interposed, and the emphatic words, "As you were!" at once put a joyful end to the dreadful scene.

He came with slow and measured tread,
To sound of muffled drum,
With bloodless cheek and eye of dread,
A felon to his doom.

And sadly then we followed him,
Each manly bosom swelling,
And in each soldier's eye a dim,
The warm tear-drop was dwelling.

He was our comrade—oft we'd shared
A soldier's couch at night,
Or side by side had nobly dared
The perils of the fight.

We paused—and Oh! it was a place
More fit for hour of mirth,
Amid the loveliness, the grace,
The all most fair of earth.

He turned, and cast a lingering look
O'er all the prospect wide,
The dewy fields, the laughing brook,
The mountain in its pride.

Then sad, yet calmly kneeling low,
His coffin there beside,
Around his damp and pallid brow
The fatal hand was tied.

"Make ready!"—Oh, the horrid clang
Of lowering muskets then,
That mid the sounding forest rang,
And echoed through the glen.

"Take aim!"—like death's keen piercer the air,
One agonizing thrust—
His pale cold lips moved as in prayer,
Then all again was still.

Our noble chief with mournful mien,
And lonely step apart,
Had watched the dread and solemn scene
With sad o'erflowing heart.

And "As you were!" like angel notes
Fell on the listening ear,
Or as some lay that sweetly floats
On evening's tranquil air.

And then a glad triumphant sound
Exultingly rang out,
Till every hill and rock around
Gave back the joyous shout.

And once again, a glad sound band,
We round our comrades pressed,
To take once more the friendly hand,
And clasp him to the breast.

The cheerful word to "March," obeyed,
File after file was heaving,
Through mountain pass and leafy glade,
With glad bright pennons flying.

And he, to sound of drum and file,
Stepped in our proud array,
Restored again to joy and life,
The gayest of the gay.

Now on the Chief, so brave and kind,
May Heaven's free blessing rest,
For all that's noble and refined
Dwells in his gallant breast.

And Poesy shall meekly stand
And bid the hero live,
With parted lips and lyre in hand,
Her offering shall give.

Till HARRISON'S chivalric name
Shall be through coming time,
By thrilling note of deathless fame,
Proclaimed in every clime.

USEFUL STATISTICS FOR POLITICIANS.—The following memorandum of the number of counties and members of the Legislature in the Southern and Western States where elections have been held this month, has been furnished to us by Mr. Williams, compiler of the New York Annual Register, who is about to publish a new edition of his "Politician's Manual."

LEGISLATURE.	Counties.	Senators.	House.	Total.
North Carolina,	66	50	120	190
Alabama,	49	33	100	133
Kentucky,	90	38	100	138
Indiana,	87	34	100	131
Illinois,	86	40	91	131
Missouri,	59	34	97	131

SIGNIFICANT.—In the great gathering of the freemen of New York at Utica on the 12th, the Albany Journal says "the manufacturing interests were not neglected. In the procession was a large car from which was suspended rich and beautiful domestic CARPETING. The fabrics, under the auspices of a Republican President, would have adorned the White House. But Mr. Van Buren spurns the products of American industry and genius. "ROYAL WILTON and IMPERIAL SAXONY" carpets suit his Majesty's taste better than the wool grown by American farmers or the carpets made by American manufacturers."—Rep.

Mr. Dixon H. Lewis of Alabama, the Palatine of Locofocoism, appears to have made a bad speculation. He subscribed for 600 or 800 copies of the Extra Globe, and his district has gone against him by about 700 majority. If he would double his subscription, he would probably double the whig majority.—Mo. Republican.

BOON'S LICK TIMES.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT"—JEFFERSON.

Vol. 1.

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1837.

No. 26.

SPEECH OF MR. OGLE,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,
On the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(Continued.)

I am willing to concede that the expenditure of \$100 is in itself, a very small matter. The question, however, is not now such cash was paid by Mr. Van Buren for the bunch of artificial flowers which decorates his table, but whether the People's money shall be expended for such aristocratic French folly! And whether Mr. Van Buren, who has been raised to the most exalted station on the earth, and whose example upon society must necessarily have a most powerful and extensive influence, shall, by the introduction of foreign gew-gaws into the house of the American People, contribute to corrupt the plain, unostentatious, and republican manners of our people, by creating vain desires for external show and for foolish displays of splendor, which are not congenial with our frugal habits! The influence of this example has already had a most injurious tendency within the District of Columbia, where many men are now found vying with each other to make a splendid appearance, even above their rank and means of support. I will give you an instance or two. Mr. F. P. Blair, the humble editor of Martin Van Buren's "official organ," came to this city some ten years ago a plain, simple republican in his manners and style of living, having been brought up and educated with all the domestic and economical maxims of the hardy and frugal Western country. For some years after his arrival, he was content to dwell in a comfortable house of fifteen feet front, furnished in a plain, substantial way; but, behold the charm of Executive manners! How altered the man! He now aims at rivaling all the foreign Ministers and heads of the great Departments of the Government in the splendor of his table, and every indulgence which an empty vanity can covet. He, too, gives brilliant entertainments to the members of Congress and great officers of state, in imitation of the sumptuous Court banquets at the palace. On these occasions, as I have been credibly informed, for the purpose of producing a more dazzling effect on the vision of his loco loco brethren, he actually hires rich chandeliers, and other showy decorative ornaments at a charge of ten percent, on the prime cost, at a splendid chandelier, plate and glass fancy store on Pennsylvania Avenue, but I do not feel disposed to interfere with or molest the editor of the Globe in his enjoyment of noble mansions, luxurious banquets, borrowed lights and every other external advantage which causes the "little man to swell into fancied importance, inasmuch as he enjoys all these advantages, so far as I know, at his own expense. Were it not for the public function of Government Minister that this man has been clothed with, he would be almost too scant a pattern to notice—for Martin Van Buren manages him as a showman does his puppet, and he runs or walks leaps or jumps, as he is directed. And I must have permitted to say, that we ought not to wonder at the small fry of the shoals, until we have done with the sharks and the crocodiles. Caution may perhaps invite the philosopher to examine the figure and the hyena have undergone an analysis. I will therefore not say any thing more of Francis P. Blair, but lay him in the shell for the present, and let Tommy Thumt will afford amusement, we will take him. I will just remark, however, that whenever my constituents ask me what sort of man Blair is, I tell them of the story of the Irishman who went to see his neighbor, and being asked by his neighbor's wife, how are they coming on at home, replied, "the gray mare had a colt yesterday. What kind was the inquiry. Oh! by the way, it's a born beauty. And I tell my constituents, if they cannot imagine how beautiful Blair is, it is just that kind of man that, if you see him behind his back he will take a deeper bite into a water melon than any other man that I ever saw. And if they are not satisfied then, I tell them that there is an old woman in Boston who would make him an excellent wife, for she is so ugly that every morning she likes to drink a quart of saffron tea to prevent its striking inward and killing her. That is all I have to say on the present occasion about this great exemplar of loco loco beauty.

Another instance of the deleterious influence of palace manners upon plain republican habits, is presented in the person of Mr. Kendall, at the head of the Post office Department. He, too, after lagging nearly half a century in walks of humble and unostentatious poverty, and after looking up with awe to persons greatly his superior in rank and riches, though not in talents, now begins to love equipage and fine garments, to study graceful attitudes, and to vie with Blair in the magnificence of his soirees. And he too, like Blair, I have been told, hires at another rich establishment on the avenue most costly democratic furniture, with which to deck his shining saloons on those great occasions. He has, as is believed, by this foolish vanity, although in the annual receipt of six thousand dollars in gold and silver, squandered and gossiped away the whole contributions of his democratic friends. I feel, aggrieved that the parade and show of palace manners have had so much influence over the mind of Mr. Kendall, because his soul is certainly craved with more ardent, more scorching, blinding, burning, fiery love for the BEAR PEOPLE, than the souls of all the other patriots, by profession, in America. Indeed, his attachment to the bear People, or to their cause, is so vigorous a character, that it will, sooner or later, burn into cinerous the little remaining flesh on his skeleton. And he must, eventually, fall a victim to his noble passion for the dear people's cash, unless he can find relief in the "excitement of composition."

But let us return, Mr. Chairman, to the table furniture of the President. The remaining bill, which makes up the sum of \$11,191.32, before mentioned, consists of various articles of cutlery bought from Messrs. Lewis Veron & Co., for \$563, amongst which are table knives plated on steel, silver ferule, and transparent ivory handles, \$390. Dessert set to match, guard carvers, &c., &c.

And now, sir, having completed my enumeration of the table furniture, we may, for a moment, imagine the elite of the court, (in their brightest, gayest costumes,) embracing foreign ambassadors, all the great officers of State, major and brigadier generals of the standing army, commodores and commanders of squadrons in the navy, and including the Vice President of the United States, the honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with the Chairmen of the respective Committees of Foreign Relations and Foreign Affairs, and a very select few of the most distinguished members of both Houses of Congress, all seated before this sumptuous array of gold and silver ware, blue and gold French China, commodious on feet, and tambours elevated with three stages, richest cut glass, for use or ornament, plateaus with its splendid mirrors, fine gilding, carving wreaths, garlands, fruits and vines, and with its sixteen figures presenting crowns bearing lights. I ask you, how would a plain, frank, intelligent republican farmer feel—how would he look, if he were caught at a table like that? Why, sir, he would feel as if he knew that that was not the place for him; and he would look "unutterable things." And no wonder, for I have been informed that even members of Congress have, on some occasions, been so dazzled with the pomp and pageantry, and brilliant display of a court dinner, that they could scarcely eat or speak for half an hour after they had taken their seats at the Presidential board. And verily, after they had in a good measure recovered the use of their faculties, they were still greatly perplexed to ascertain what dishes might be called for, there being no food whatever on the table, and no bill of fare immediately at hand to designate the character or non-character of the various viands upon which the palace guests were to banquet. The latter embarrassment, however, was soon removed by the butler announcing—

For the first course.—Potage au tortue, Potage a la Julienne, et Potage aux pois.

Second course.—Saumon, sauce d'anchois, Bœuf pique a la Chambore.

Third course.—supreme de volaille en bordure a la gale, Filet de bœuf pique au vin de Champagne, Pate chaude, a la Toulouse.

Fourth course.—Salade d'homard monte, Filet mignon de mouton en chevreuil, Corbeau de veau, au supreme, Pigeons a la royal aux champignons.

Fifth course.—Bœufsteins, Conard sauvages, Poulet de Guines pique.

Patisserie.—Charlotte russe au citron, Biscuit a la vanille decoré, Comp garnie de gelée d'orange en quartiers, Gelée au marasquin, Gelée au Champagne rose, Blanc mange, Sultane, Nougat, Patis gâteaux varies.

Dessert.—Fruits, et glace au pyramide, et en petits moules, Fete d'anchois, Café et liqueur.

Followed by Sauterne, Hock, Champagne, Claret, Port, Burgundy, Sherry and Malaga, "choice brands."

I shall not, Mr. Chairman, further trespass on the time of the committee by dwelling longer on the great Court Feasts which are steadily held in the palace Banqueting room; but proceed to the performance of the task which I have more immediately before me. Besides the table furniture, which, as before remarked cost \$11,191.32, the Court Banqueting room possesses a great variety of very rich and valuable furniture, such as mirrors, mahogany sideboards, mahogany chairs, gilt cornices, window curtains, bronze bowl lamps, antique patterns, gilded, carved, and garnished with stags and swan-necks, mantel ornaments, Brussels carpets, butler's stools, &c., &c. Indeed there is scarcely any thing wanting to make the Court Banqueting room resemble in its style and magnificence the banqueting halls of the Oriental monarchs, but the erection of a canopy of peacock's feathers over the chair of the President, and a small amphitheatre (for which there is abundant space) covered with brocade and Persian carpets, and furnished with seats for the music, and places for the buffoons and jesters to show their skill.

I will next call your attention, Mr. Chairman, to a schedule, which I have prepared from the "official vouchers" on my desk, of some other articles of democratic furniture, with the price paid for them. These articles consist of enormous mirrors, looking-glasses, chandeliers, bracket-lights, astral and other lamps, and candle sticks; all of which have been purchased since the pure, plain, simple, frugal, economical, republican days of retrenchment and reform commenced. I will read the schedule:

Articles bought from Messrs. Lewis Veron & Co.
4 Mantel glasses, rich gilt frames,
French plates, 100 by 58 inches, \$2,000 00
4 Pier Looking glasses, in rich gilt frames, 108 by 54 inches, 2,400 00
2 Mirrors for Green room, 700 00
2 Mirrors for Dining room, 700 00
2 Refracting 2 looking-glasses, 100 00
3 Chandeliers for the East Room, 3,500 00
3 eighteen-light cut-glass Chandeliers, 1,800 00
3 sets heavy bronzed Chairs and Rockers for do, 75 00
4 pairs two-light mantel Lamps, with drops, 350 00
5 fire-light Bracket Lights, bronzed and gilt, 300 00
4 Pier Table Lamps, 180 00
2 three-light Lamps for East room, 150 00
1 two-light Lamp for the Upper Hall, 57 50
3 three-light Lamps for the Lower Hall, 150 00
4 Astral Lamps on pier tables, 100 00
1 four-light Hall Lamp, 100 00
1 pair Bracket Lights, 60 00
1 three-light Centre Lamp, supported by female figure, 65 00
2 Astral Lamps for round tables, 65 00
2 pairs plated Chandeliers and brackets, 85 00
6 pairs plated chandelier candlesticks, 13 00
9 do do do, 57 00
9 do Table do, 75 00
18 extra cut Lamp Glasses, 26 00
4 French Bracket Lights for East room, 300 00
1 pair Mantel Lamps for Audience room, 20 00

All purchased from L. Veron & Co., \$13,241 00
Bought from Campbell & Coyle, 3 Hall Chandeliers, 150 00
Bought from Campbell & Brothers, 1 octagon Hall Lamp, 14 00
\$13,405 00

What will the plain republican farmers of the country say, when they discover that our economical reformers have expended \$13,405 of the People's cash for looking glasses, lamps and candlesticks? What would the frugal and honest Hoosiers think, were they to behold a democratic

peacock, in full court costume, strutting by the hour before golden-framed mirrors, nine feet high and four and a half wide! Why, sir, were Mr. Van Buren to dash into the palace on the back of his "Roanoke" race horse, he could gaze at and admire the hoofs of his charger and his own crown at the same instant of time in one of those splendid mirrors. Mr. Chairman, there is much truth and sound philosophy in Poor Richard's advice:

"Early to bed, and early to rise,
"Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise."

But it is clear that our new economists have little faith in early rising, else they would not have paid out \$7,500 of the People's cash in lamps and candlesticks. The court fish on of "sleeping on the day and waking on the night" results in keeping the palace doors closed, save to persons entitled to the entrance, until 10 o'clock A. M. It was but a few days ago that a honest countryman, on his way to the fishing landings, after breakfast, having some curiosity to behold the magnificent East Room, with its gorgeous drapery and brilliant mirrors, rang the bell at the great entrance door of the palace, and forthwith, the spruce English porter in attendance, came to the door, and seeing that only "one of the People," on foot, was there, slammed it in his face, after saying, "You had better come at seven o'clock; the President's rooms are not open for visitors till ten in the morning." Whereupon the plain farmer turned on his heel, with this cutting remark:—"I'm thinking the President's house will be open before day on the 4th of March next for everybody; for Old Tip is a mighty early riser, and was never yet caught napping—and does not allow servants to be insolent to freemen." And, sir, I may add, in confirmation of this honest countryman's belief in Old Tip's early rising, that within the last year, he has been heard, by some of his intimate friends to remark that "his head had not been bent upon his pillow at sunrise for the last forty years." To this, his habit of early rising, is, perhaps, in a good degree, to be attributed the salvation of his brave army from the scathing knife and tomahawk of the Indian savage at the battle of Tippecanoe, on the morning of the 7th November, 1811—for, on that occasion, "he arose at a quarter before 4 o'clock, and sat by the fire, conversing with the gentlemen of his family, who were reclining on their blankets, waiting for the signal, which in a few minutes would have been given for the troops, to turn out. The orderly drum had already been sounded for the reveille. At this moment the attack commenced." This custom of early rising, with the great activity and temperate habits of his past life, will fully explain why he still enjoys such remarkable vigor in his "natural and physical energies" since he has attained to the age of 67 years. But, sir, I will not indulge in this pleasing dream until I shall have finished my remarks on the regal splendor of the Presidential palace.

I will now direct the attention of the committee to another department of the President's revenues, which I consider highly objectionable. I refer, sir, to the linens, towels, tablecloths, &c., bought with the People's cash for the use of the palace. In this department there appears to have been no bounds to extravagance. What will the head of any household in America think of expending for such articles, at one store, within the short period of ten months, the sum of twenty-four hundred and sixty dollars and twenty-nine cents? The bills for this expenditure on my desk are entirely too long to take up the time of the committee in reading them; but I have prepared and will submit the following abstract:

Heckelbach towels, Irish linens, Ticklenberg, Denmark, clappers, table cloths, Irish sheeting, MARS QUILTS, flushing, green gingham, slip thread, spools cotton, tapes, and other dry goods, purchased for the use of the President's house, at the store of Darius Clagett, Washington, from the 17th of March, 1837, to the 13th of January, 1838, \$2,450 23

Contained in three several bills, viz:
1. Dated 15th March, 1837, and paid 27th May, 1837 \$71 33
2. From the 17th April, 1837, till 24 June, 1837, \$1,094 80

To this account is appended the following order and receipt:

"June 23, 1837. Major Smith will please to pay the above account for articles purchased for the President's house."

"Received of Thomas L. Smith the within bill in full, June 21, 1837. R. B. NALLEY, For Darius Clagett."

3. From 20th July, 1837, till 19th January, 1838, 1,324 10

"1838, April 26: Received payment in full, thirteen hundred and twenty-four dollars and six-tenths, D. CLAGETT."

Enclosed: MAJOR VAN BUREN, at President's House.

Will it not, sir, amaze the frugal housekeepers of the United States to learn, that the President should have considered it necessary to replace or repair the stock of linen on hand and then in use at the palace, by adding thereto the purchase of 2,450 23 in ten months? Why, sir, a plain republican housewife may almost be induced to believe that Mr. Van Buren, at that period, had some half dozen daughters, who had been made happy by good husbands, and that they were all about being furnished with splendid outfits from the paternal mansion. This subject is so well understood by the country that I shall not longer dwell upon it. I will, however, remark, that it appears from the vouchers last presented, as well as from others now before me, that Mr. Abraham Van Buren, one of the sons of the President, was frequently engaged in purchasing supplies of furniture for the palace. Some articles of palace furniture have been procured through Mr. Noland and others; but the principal agent, appointed by the President to take charge over this branch of the public service, was T. L. Smith. Esq., as the following "official voucher" will abundantly manifest. Voucher No. 32, in abstract No. 1.

"To my expenses in making purchases for the President's house, 202 63
"December 12, 1837. T. L. SMITH."

I will in the next place, favor the committee with some real curiosities. Sir, the farmers, mechanics, and laborers of the country will look at the "official vouchers" which I shall next offer for your examination, with a far deeper interest than they would behold a "grand review" of Mr. Van Buren's 1st regiment of bloodhounds, now winning glory and renown in the Florida service.

Washington, March 5, 1838.

The United States, Dr. to Thos. Lamb—for the use of the President's house.

Sept. 29, 1837, 31 table knives ground, 1 37 1/2
2 new table knife blades, 75
2 cook's knife blades, 2 50

July 7, 1838—Received payment, THOMAS LAMB, Dr. Sept. 13, 1837.

"The President's house to Robt. Keyworth, Dr. Sept. 13, 1837.

To 34 feet of silver chain and 14 feet of gilt for repairing decanter labels, 6 00
Sept. 23, 1837. To repairing 4 decanter labels and furnishing chain, 2 50

Received payment for Robt. Keyworth from T. L. Smith, September 25, 1837.

P. SHOEMAKER, Dr. "United States, for the President's house, To James Cuthbert, Dr.

To making 3 dozen pair sheets, at 37 1/2 cents per pair, 15 75
To making 12 dozen pillow cases, at 61 cents each, 9 00

To hemming 12 table cloths, at 25 cents each, 3 00
To hemming 12 dozen glass cloths, at 50 cents per dozen, 6 00

To hemming 12 dozen KITCHEN RUBBERS, at 50 cents per dozen, 6 00
To making 6 dozen aprons, at 50 cents per dozen, 3 00

To hemming 6 dozen check dusters, at 37 1/2 cents per dozen, 2 25
To hemming 6 dozen knife cloths, at 50 cents per dozen, 3 00

To hemming 2 dozen straitened corners, at 50 cents per dozen, 1 00
To hemming 7 dozen chamber towels, at 50 cents per dozen, 3 50

To hemming 12 dozen table napkins, at 50 cents per dozen, 6 00
To repairing 8 pair sheets, at 25 cents per pair, 2 00

Received payment in full of T. L. Smith September 7, 1837.

JAMES CUTHBERT, Dr. "President of the United States, To Wm. McCauley, Dr.

1837, June 2. To 2 tin buckets, 2 00
" " To MILK STRAINER and SKIMMER, 62 1/2

" " 17. To chamber bucket, 2 00
" " 20. To 4 dozen tart pans, at 62 1/2 cts per dozen, 2 50

Received payment of T. L. Smith, WM. M. McCauley, Dr.

1837. "President's house, To George Savage, Dr.

Oct. 1. Plate band \$3, 2 Japanese trays, \$1 50, 4 50
Nov. 5. Two colobed brushes 2 50 2 50
Dec. 6. Large Mailla mat, 2 25

2 Large sponges, 1 00
9. Three folding needles, at 25 cts. ea. 75
1838, June 5. One oval tub 2 25; one keeler 1 25 3 50

Washington, July 8, 1838.

Received payment, GEO. SAVAGE, Dr.

President's house, To George Savage, Dr.

1837. April 4. 2 African mats, 2 00
1 Mailla do, 2 00
1 hairbrushes a 75 3 00

1 bucket 62 1/2 cts 1 12
April 11. 1 covered market basket 1 55
June 1. 1 chair, 1 75
July 10. 2 mats a 37 1/2 75
Aug. 29. 2 six hole bottle-baskets a 1 2 00
2 hair sitters, a 37 1/2 75

Washington, Sept. 27, 1837.

Received payment of T. L. Smith, GEO. SAVAGE, Dr.

Major T. L. Smith, On account of the President's house, Bought of T. Palmer & Co.

2 sets fine steel tongs and shovel, 8 00
10 steel pickers a 1 10 00
1 pair tongs and shovel supports 10 00
1 LIQUOR STAND, 25 00
1 set waiters 15 00

Received payment for T. Palmer & Co., J. SCHUTTE, Dr.

"The President's house, To Chas. F. Bihler, Dr.

To 1 knife board and brushes and chamber for the silver plate, 3 50

Received payment of T. L. Smith, CHAS. F. BIHLER, Dr.

19th November, 1838, Charles Wood, for the President's house, Bought of A. McIntire, Aug.

1 double chamber set, 23
1 single do 10
Packing and cartage, 1

Received payment, A. MCINTIRE, Aug.

"United States for the President's house, To Robert Keyworth, Dr.

1837, March 11. To roast rack for Wm. Cuthbert, 65

Received payment, R. KEYWORTH, Dr.

"William Cuthbert, For the President's table furniture, To P. Kinchy, Dr.

1837, Dec. 14. 2 sugar vases, 6 00
4 bayonets for the same 6 00
4 artificial wreaths 1 50

Washington, March 5, 1838.

The United States, Dr. to Thos. Lamb—for the use of the President's house.

Sept. 29, 1837, 31 table knives ground, 1 37 1/2
2 new table knife blades, 75
2 cook's knife blades, 2 50

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